

/105 cont. /

The inhabitants of Tierradentro may be divided into three groups, according to the degree of civilization: a) the colonists living south of the Rio Ullucus, who speak Spanish and have nothing in common with the Paez. In habits and customs they correspond to the general, more or less strongly mestizo, Colombian rural population. Furthermore, the population of Balalcázar, consisting predominantly of Negroes, has nothing in common with the Paez. They were brought there by the Spaniards in colonial times as slaves, in order to exploit the salt mines that were used by the Paez even in ancient times. Today salt extraction is no longer profitable. The Negroes live partly on gold-washing in the Rio Paez, which is undertaken in primitive fashion with wooden pans, the workers standing up to their knees in water. The Paez do not generally intermarry with the Negroes, but, on the contrary, despise them, since they know that they at one time came there as slaves.

b) The Paez who north of the Rio Ullucus have settled both banks of the Rio Paez as far north as Nevado del Huila. They have in part intermarried with the white and mestizo colonist population. The /106/ places inhabited by them are: Araujo, Avirama, Belalcázar, Cuetando, Mosoco, Ricaurte, San Andrés, San José, Tálaga, Toez, Togóima.

c) The pure Paez villages of Calderas, Chinas, Huila, Lame, Santa Rosa, Suin and Vitoncó. Among these the Paez of Calderas have preserved their cultural individuality most purely. We worked primarily among them, and the present material, insofar as nothing is said to the contrary, refers to the culture of the Paez of Calderas. The Calderun, as the inhabitants of Calderas are known in the country, are by far the most unapproachable of all the Paez. They have best kept to this day the three laws of Juan Tama, the mythical hero of the Paez, which were originally strictly observed by all. These three laws say: 1. Tierradentro is solely and exclusively the land of the Paez, 2. the Paez may never intermarry with other races, 3. the Paez are invincible as long as they keep these laws. The third law in particular has well-founded justification, since for centuries

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157 pipes they play while walking along, unless their hands are kept
 513 busy plaiting braids of ginerium bark in the manufacture of
 253 their hats. This is the exclusive occupation of the men.
 [463] Women almost invariably walk along spinning wool, their
 distaff under the left arm and the spindle in the left hand, while
 the right hand is busy at the wool.

883 The Paez maidens are fond of flowers and are very playful.
 157 On one occasion I observed several of them going up the hill
 481 beyond the river, in front of the church at Huila, their arms
 entwined about one another's necks; then they began running
 up the steep hill as in a contest of endurance. As they became
 exhausted they threw themselves on the grass, while their
 movements showed that they were playing and joking all the
 time. These children of Nature are not unpleasant to look at,
 [515] except for their usual lack of cleanliness; nor are they wanting
 142] in coquetry, and they are often pretty. But in the presence of
 [609] strangers they are extremely bashful, doing their utmost to
 keep in the background.

291 The old women are generally very ugly. Their clothing con-
 515 sists only of dirty rags, and their skin is covered with the filth
 of years.

593 Relations between the sexes, especially between husbands
 562 and wives, seem to be easy and without an air of superiority on
 the part of the former. On the few occasions that I had to
 entertain these people at their houses, the women took the same
 interest and the same part in the proceedings as the men, which
 was very different from what I observed among the Central
 American Indians.

609 Toward strangers, and especially toward Colombians of other
 186 races, the attitude of the Indians is decidedly hostile. Unless
 induced by the prospect of profit they will neither sell anything
 nor lend any service, often refusing money and accepting only
 articles which they especially desire. They will not allow white
 ● [563] or black people in their homes, and at Huila they are even un-
 willing that the only white family living there should share the
 practically inexhaustible supply of fuel scattered about in the
 near-by forest, or have horses or cattle pasturing on the almost

deserted savannas. It must be said, in extenuation, that they have been subjected to much abuse by their neighbors of the "superior race." Moreover, the Paeces are naturally hostile to strangers, descending, as we have seen, from a warlike people. The old Paeces always went about armed, carrying a lance or javelin in the hand and ready to protect their bodies from the darts of an enemy by means of a shield of basket-work (*opimb*), or of tapir hide (*ximba-kár*). The warlike tendencies of the tribe were stimulated by means of periodical contests in which the most valiant warriors fought each other in the presence of the multitude.

To-day, as we have seen, the descendants of these have abundant opportunity to satisfy their fighting propensity by taking sides in the frequent quarrels of the political parties that thus far have kept Colombia in an almost continual turmoil.

Sexual intercourse between Paez women and men of other races is said not to exist; barbarous chastisement would be the fate of the offending female. It is to be expected, however, that the closer contact brought about by the gradual penetration of the Tierra Andentro by whites and negroes will soon overcome the purity of the Paez blood and open the way to amalgamation with the neo-Colombian race.

Reclus, cited above (page 311), gives us to understand that the Paez were cannibals, and the tradition current in the villages along the western foot of the cordillera confirms his intimation with reference to the Pijaos; for the coming of "el Pijao" is still a menace to children. The early chroniclers tell us of several anthropophagous tribes which lived in this region, and it is not unlikely that the Paeces had a share in that custom.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

Castillo's *Nociones gramaticales* is limited to a list of the personal pronouns and the conjugation of the verbs 'to be' and 'to write.' A few more grammatical indications are incorporated in the vocabularies, but on the whole these data are very meager, and much remains to be done in this direction.

/177/

I

Point of Departure

63/ To the north of the municipio of Inzá and to the west of
361/ the confluence of the Ullucos and Páez rivers, two hours on
horseback from the points just mentioned, the corregimiento
/district governed by a corregidor/ of San Andrés is found on
the left bank of the Pisimbalá torrent, an affluent of the
[175] Ullucos. Its name has been registered in the parochial books
[63] since 1736, when the priest José Fernández Belalcázar, as the
[797] representative of the Bishop of Popayán, initiated in San Andrés
de Pisimbalá pastoral visits to the Paez pueblos.

36/ San Andrés de Pisimbalá is a pueblo with the same char-
acteristics that we have noted in other Paez centers; that is to
say, it consists of a church, a school, the rectory, the house
of the cabildo, and some others used solely for the celebration
of religious fiestas. It is located on a small plateau, a ledge
hanging on the declivity.

● 563/ At the present time it is inhabited by whites and mestizos
177/ whose ways of life, norms of behavior, and labor practices
361/ have been imposed on the natives. Resistance to contact has
[648] been overcome, but active resentment against the white still
[566] crops out among the old people. Almost completely accul-
tured, many of them have sunk to the state of tenant farmers.
The phenomenon of the colonization of Indians and land is the
same everywhere. The Indian loses his land and sinks into
servitude.

In 1926 the Municipal Council of Inzá created a settle-
ment area with clearly delineated boundaries in a common
agreement /178/ between the municipal authorities and the
cabildo. The colonists established themselves in that area.
The valley of the Pisimbalá torrent is narrow, but extremely
fertile. It belongs in its entirety to a few families of colonists,

/178 cont./

361 who have established coffee and sugar-cane plantations and
• [563] cattle ranches. The natives occupy the steep and barren sec-
[177] tions.

[542] The pueblo of San Andrés consists of 23 bahareque houses
/houses with walls made with two faces of sticks with mud and
stone between them/ with thatched roofs. Only one is of brick
and tiles. In its general lines the plan is reminiscent of that
of Spanish centers: a central plaza with houses around it.

346 The church, which is large, thatched, and white, has a hand-
361 some façade, with a bell tower, arches and columns, a style
reminiscent of colonial architecture; it stands in the center of
the plaza and was built in the first decade of the nineteenth
century by Padre Joaquín Núñez y Tobar. On its south side
there stands a large, very old and dilapidated building where
the school and the rectory functions; on the other sides it is
surrounded by the colonists' houses.

366 There are two stores with a regular supply of merchandise,
and on Wednesdays there is a small market where one beef,
a few agricultural products, and chicha are sold.

133 Toward the end of the Pisimbalá valley are found the not
175 very extensive plateaus of Argentina and El Rodeo. El Rodeo
has marked historical significance; for a long time it was
called Segovia. In the spirit of conquest and colonization,
the town of Nueva Segovia was founded there by Captain
Hernando Arias Saavedra in accordance with the mandate of
Governor Sancho Espinar, who in 1578 gave up these lands
after his vainglorious campaign against the Paez. It was short-
lived. On this same plateau Mosquera's rebellion against the
government of Don Mariano Ospina Rodríguez was won by his
spectacular victory over the government forces headed by
[377] General Joaquín París (1). In spite of this, the markets for

/311 cont./

243

Wheat is cultivated with special emphasis in the areas of Lame, El Cuartel, La Troja, and Vitoncó. It is destined primarily for sale. It is planted along with maize, although there are already clearings intended exclusively for its cultivation. They reap it with knives, rarely with sickles. They do not bind it into sheaves, but make bundles and hang it from the eaves or beams of the house. When dry, they thresh it with wooden clubs /masas/ and separate out its husks by exposing it to the wind. They grind it at once in hydraulic mills built by them themselves and take it to market. They have no sifters to separate the bran.

[412]

[256]

128

241

433

[563]

Below /see pp. 25-33 / we present a statistical table on the production of the various species cultivated by 25 families of Mosoco, 8 of Lame, and 15 of San Andrés including that of some mestizos and whites, marked with an asterisk, in order to make some comparisons and to estimate the volume of production. We specify the percentage of the production intended for sale. For obvious reasons, we have omitted the names of the family heads, identifying them solely by number in order. The statistical data correspond to the production in the year 1953.

[124]

[123]

In spite of the fact that this type of investigation presents some difficulties, owing to the reluctance of people to reveal the data on their production they are in general completely trustworthy, since they were collected after a firm interpersonal relationship had been established between the investigator and the person investigated. In addition, they appreciably agree with our observations noted in "General observations" on Páez agriculture.

/312/

Potato cultivation in Mosoco

244

We have deliberately omitted anything about the cultivation of potatoes in order to deal with it more thoroughly.

The methods of cultivation differ somewhat from those commonly practiced in the other parcialidades. The soil is prepared in beds that follow the direction of the slope. The

MOSOCO

Farms.	Maize				Wheat			
	A	C	V	%	A	C	V	%
243 1.*	120	120	...	.....	15	15	...	.....
433 2.	60	60	...	.....	15	...	15	100.0
439 3.	20	20	...	.....	10	6	4	60.0
563 4.	44	39	5	11.3	12	4	8	66.6
5 5.	18	18	...	.....	10	1.5	8.5	85.0
6.	12	12	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
7.	5	5	...	.....	53	3	45	84.9
8.	20	20	...	.....	10	...	10	100.0
9.	20	20	...	.....	45	...	45	100.0
10.	34	34	...	.....	15	15	...	.....
11.	3	3	...	.....	6	4	2	33.3
12.	8	8	...	.....	6	6	...	.....
13.	10	10	...	.....	10	10	...	.....
14.	23	23	...	.....	6	6	...	.....
15.	20	20	...	.....	20	5	15	75.0
16.	16	15	...	.....	20	10	10	50.0
17.	12	12	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
18.	34	34	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
19.	25	23	2	8.0	9	9	...	.....
20.	16	16	...	.....	25	5	20	80.0
21.	12	12	...	.....	40	16	24	60.0
22.	10	10	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
23.	12	12	...	.....	45	4	41	91.1
24.	16	16	...	.....	20	4	16	80.0
25.*	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

LAME

1.*	30	30	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
2.	25	25	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
3.	8	8	...	.....	3	3(3)	...	.....
4.*	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
5.	35	35	...	.....	20	...	20	100.0
6.	80	80	...	.....	5	..(2)	5	100.0
7.	20	20	...	.....	2	2(2)	...	.....
8.	50	50	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

Note: A, indicates the arrobas produced; C, arrobas consumed; V, arrobas sold; and %, the percentage sold. /The commas in the figures should be read as points in the translation to English. /

2. Loss of the harvest.

MOSOCO

Farms.	Broad Beans				Garlic			
	A	C	V	%	A	C	V	%
1. 244	80	80	...	....	...	...	...	....
2. 433	5	5	...	....	9	...	9	100,0
3. 439	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
4. 563	8	7	1	12,5	...	...	...	....
5.	2	2	...	....	1,5	0,5	1	66,6
6.	8	8	...	....	...	...	...	....
7.	1	1	...	....	3	1	2	66,6
8.	1	1	...	....	6	2	4	66,6
9.	8	8	...	....	12	...	12	100,0
10.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
11.	1	1	...	....	5	2	3	60,0
12.	1	1	...	....	6	1	5	83,3
13.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
14.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
15.	8	8	...	....	...	...	...	....
16.	2	2	...	....	...	...	...	....
17.	2	2	...	....	...	...	...	....
18.	5	5	...	....	15	3	12	80,0
19.	...	...	...	....	2,5	...	2,5	100,0
20.	5	5	...	....	...	...	...	....
21.	3	3	...	....	...	...	...	....
22.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
23.	...	...	...	....	2	2	...	....
24.	...	...	...	....	10	2	8	80,0
25.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....

LAME

1.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
2.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
3.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
4.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	(3)
5.	...	...	...	....	2,5	...	2,5	100,0
6.	16	16	...	....	...	...	...	....
7.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....
8.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	....

Note: A, indicates the arrobas produced; C, arrobas consumed; V, arrobas sold; and %, the percentage sold. /The commas in the figures should be read as points in the translation to English./

3. This informant is white; his sole activity is trading.

6: Bernal Villa--27 E-5 (1952-1953) 1954 SC15 Paez SC15

MOSOCO								
Fams.	Ullucos				Nasturtium			
	A	C	V	%	A	C	V	%
244 1.	30	30	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
433 2.	20	20	...	.....	10	10	...	.....
439 3.	...	...	...	.....	5	5	...	.....
563 4.	3	3	...	.....	10	10	...	.....
5.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
6.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
7.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
8.	15	15	...	.....	10	10	...	.....
9.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
10.	8	8	...	.....	20	20	...	.....
11.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
12.	10	10	...	.....	10	10	...	.....
13.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
14.	40	40	...	.....	40	40	...	.....
15.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
16.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
17.	...	...	...	.....	1	1	...	.....
18.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
19.	30	14	16	53,3	...	...	...	.....
20.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
21.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
22.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
23.	15	15	1	.....	20	20	...	.....
24.	16	12	4	25,0	...	...	...	.....
25.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

LAME								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	15	10	40,0	25	17	8	32,0	
4	4	...	...	5	...	5	100,0	
...	...	...		...	...	...		

Note: A, indicates the arrobas produced; C, arrobas consumed; V, arrobas sold; and %, the percentage sold. /The commas in the figures should be read as points in the translation to English. /

6: Bernal Villa--28 E-5 (1952-1953) 1954 SC15 Paez SC15

MOSOCO

Fams.	Frijoles			%	Potatoes			
	A	C	V		A	C	V	%
244 1.* 6	6	...	...	.....	(1)			
433 2. 15	15	1	...	.....				
439 3. ...	...	...	...	.....				
563 4. 6	...	6	100,0	.....				
5. ...	...	...	...	.....				
6. ...	...	...	...	.....				
7. ...	...	...	...	.....				
8. ...	...	...	...	.....				
9. ...	...	...	...	.....				
10. ...	...	...	...	.....				
11. ...	...	...	...	.....				
12. ...	...	...	...	.....				
13. ...	...	...	...	.....				
14. ...	...	...	...	.....				
15. ...	...	...	...	.....				
16. ...	...	...	...	.....				
17. ...	...	...	...	.....				
18. 5	5	...	...	.....				
19. 1	1	...	...	.....				
20. 4	4	...	...	.....				
21. ...	...	...	...	.....				
22. 6	6	...	...	.....				
23. ...	...	...	...	.....				
24. ...	...	...	...	.....				
25. *...	...	...	...	.....				

LAME

1. * ...	(3)	...	.....	70	...	70	100,0
2. 8	8	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
3. ...	...	...	.....	...	(3)	...	.....
4. * ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
5. ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
6. 8	...	8	100,0	50	20	30	60,0
7. 1	1	...	.....	18	...	18	100,0
8. 10	10	...	.....	...	...	...	.....

Note: A, indicates the arrobas produced; C, arrobas consumed; V, arrobas sold; and %, the percentage sold. /The commas in the figures should be read as points in the translation to English./

1. The potato production is itemized in a separate table.

2. Loss of the harvest.

SAN ANDRES

Farms.	Coffee				Plantains			
	A	C	V	%	A	C	V	%
1.*	80	...	80	100,0	300(1)	...	...	.....
2.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
3.	3	...	3	100,0	300(2)	...	...	.....
4.	1	...	1	100,0	50(1)	...	...	.....
5.	15	...	15	100,0	120	118	2	1,6
6.	3	...	3	100,0	200	200	...	.....
7.	3(5)	...	3	100,0	100(1)	...	...	.....
8.	4	...	4	100,0	50(1)	...	...	.....
9.	5	...	5	100,0	150(4)	...	...	.....
10.*	80	...	80	100,0	30(1)	...	...	.....
11.	45	...	45	100,0	...	...	...	.....
12.	...(5)	...	...	.....	100	50	50	50,0
13.	...(5)	...	...	.....	300	100	200	66,6
14.*	6	...	6	100,0	250(1)	...	...	.....
15.*	8	...	8	100,0	100(1)	...	...	.....

/A = arrobas produced; C = arrobas consumed; V = arrobas sold; % = percentage sold. The commas in the figures should be read as points in the translation to English. /

1. Number of plantain plantings that the informant has now.

2. Indicates the number of plantings at present. Last year he gathered about 30 bunches.

4. Indicates the number of plantings at present. Last year he gathered about 30 bunches.

5. Tenant farmer.

SAN ANDRES

243
244
433
439
● 563

Fams.	Maize				Manioc			
	A	C	V	%	A	C	V	%
1. * 50	50	...	...	.....	200	160	40	20,0
2. 29	24	5	...	17,2	64	53	11	17,1
3. 9	9	...	...	.....	25	25	...	.....
4. 30	30	...	...	.....	30	30	...	.....
5. 3	3	...	...	.....	85	85	...	.....
6. 30	30	...	...	.....	25(3)	...	...	.....
7. 2	2	...	...	.....	100	100	...	.....
8. 12	12	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
9. 50	40	10	...	20,0	60	35	25	41,6
10. *...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
11. ...	...	...	...	.....	60(3)	35	25	41,6
12. 8(3)	8	...	...	.....	50	25	25	50,0
13. 14	4	10	...	71,4	150	75	75	50,0
14. *...	...	...	...	.....	500(6)	...	...	.....
15. * 40	40	...	...	.....	500(6)	...	...	.....

/A = arrobas produced; C = arrobas consumed; V = arrobas sold; % = percentage sold. The commas in the figures should be read as points in the translation to English. /

3. Personal estimate of the author.

6. Informant's estimate of the future
harvest.

SAN ANDRES

Fams.	Sugar Cane				Arracacha			
	A	C	V	%	A	C	V	%
244 249 433 439 563	1. * 500	...	500	100.0	40	30	30	50.0
	2. ...	...	...	.....	20	12	8	40.0
	3. ...	...	...	.....	4	4	...	.....
	4. (7)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
	5. 20	...	20	100.0	4	4	...	.....
	6. (7)	...	...	.....	25(3)	...	...	.....
	7. (7)	...	...	.....	17	17	1	.....
	8. (7)	...	...	.....	15(3)	...	...	.....
	9. (7)	...	...	.....	20	10	10	50.0
	10. * (7)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
	11. 40	...	40	100.0	20	10	10	50.0
	12. (7)	...	...	.....	18	9	9	50.0
	13. ...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
	14. * (7)	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
	15. * 100	...	100	100.0	...	...	...	.....

/A = arrobas produced; C = arrobas consumed; V = arrobas sold; % = percentage sold. The commas in the figures should be read as points in the translation to English.

3. Personal estimate of the author.

7. Owns plantings of sugar cane.

6: Bernal Villa--33 E-5 (1952-1953) 1954 SC15 Paez SC15
San Andres

Fams.	Coca				Frijoles			
	A	C	V	%	A	C	V	%
244	1.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
249	2.	...	...	...	5	4	1	20.0
433	3.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
439	4.	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
563	5.	...	...	(8)	1	1	...	...
	6.	...	...	(8)	3	3	...	...
	7.	...	...	(8)	1	1	...	...
	8.	...	...	(8)	8	8	...	...
	9.	...	...	(8)	20	10	10	50.0
	10.	...	...	(8)	...	...	...	...
	11.	...	...	(8)	...	...	...	...
	12.	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
	13.	6	3	66.6	5	1	4	80.0
	14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

/A = arrobas produced; C = arrobas consumed; V = arrobas sold; % = percentage sold. The commas in the figures should be read as points in the translation to English. /

8. Owns plantings of coca.

244

433

From the above table we can make the following deductions:

[245]

[434]

[439]

1. The coffee production is wholly intended for sale. It thus constitutes the principal source of monetary income for the natives and, of course, for the "whites."

2. Maize, frijoles, sugar cane, and coca are intended almost exclusively for internal consumption. The production of panela indicated in the table refers to the whites and mestizos.

[262]

[276]

[273]

3. The food base of San Andrés is provided by maize, plantains, manioc, and arracacha. At the time of the coffee harvest, meat is consumed. Coca and guarapo indispensably complement this dietary regimen.

6: Bernal Villa--41 E-5 (1952-1953) 1954 SC15 Paez SC15

/318 cont./
MOSOCO:

	Farms.	Machetes	Shovels	Small Bars	Axes	Spades	Bars
412 435 563	1*	4 \$ 22.00	4 \$ 2.00	3 \$ 7.50	2 \$ 20.00	1 \$ 5.00	1 \$ 20.00
	2.	3. 10.00	1 3.00	.. ....	1 5.00	.. ....	.. ....
	3.	3 30.00	5 15.00	1 4.00	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....
	4.	3 15.00	3 9.00	2 10.00	3 10.00	1 4.00	1 6.00
	5.	1 2.00	1 3.00	1 3.00	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....
	6.	2 24.00	2 2.00	2 6.00	.. ....	.. ....	1 12.00
	7.	2 9.00	2 5.00	1 3.00	2 9.00	.. ....	1 5.00
	8.	2 12.00	2 6.00	2 10.00	1 6.00	.. ....	1 10.00
	9.	3 24.00	5 20.00	2 7.00	3 12.00	.. ....	2 20.00
	10.	4 20.00	5 12.50	2 10.00	2 14.00	.. ....	.. ....
	11.	1 6.00	2 5.00	1 3.00	1 6.00	.. ....	.. ....
	12.	4 16.00	6 15.00	4 16.00	2 2.00	.. ....	1 5.00
	13.	4 40.00	4 12.00	2 10.00	3 15.00	.. ....	1 10.00
	14.	8 40.00	10 30.00	6 30.00	5 25.00	.. ....	.. ....
	15.	1 12.00	2 6.00	5 25.00	5 25.00	.. ....	.. ....
	16.	1 12.00	2 2.00	1 6.00	1 6.00	.. ....	1 2.00
	17.	1 2.00	1 3.00	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....
	18.	2 23.00	2 6.00	2 2.00	1 3.00	1 3.00	1 20.00
	19.	3 21.00	3 9.00	1 4.00	2 10.00	.. ....	.. ....
	20.	8 80.00	8 20.00	4 20.00	2 20.00	.. ....	.. ....
	21.	7 42.00	6 12.00	2 12.00	2 10.00	.. ....	.. ....
	22.	2 6.00	5 15.00	4 10.00	2 10.00	.. ....	1 5.00
	23.	1 10.00	2 6.00	1 5.00	1 5.00	.. ....	1 6.00
	24.	2 14.00	2 4.00	1 3.00	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....
	25.*	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....

/The commas in the figures are to be read as points in the translation to English. /

/319/

LANE:

Fams. Machetes			Shovels	Small Bars	Axes	Spades	Bars			
1*	..	....	4	14.00	2	10.00	..	....	..	....
2.	1	12.00	4	20.00	1	6.00	1	7.00	..	....
3.	2	9.00	2	8.00	1	3.00	1	6.00	..	....
4*	2	16.00	2	14.00	1	7.00	..	....	..	....
5.	3	20.00	4	12.00	1	5.00	..	....	..	....
6.	2	14.00	2	8.00	1	6.00	..	....	..	....
7.	3	20.00	4	16.00	4	20.00	..	....	..	....
8.	3	22.00	2	10.00	1	6.00	..	....	..	....

SAN ANDRES:

1*	6	24.00	8	20.00	3	12.00	..	....	..	....	3	15.00
2.	2	16.00	2	6.00	1	7.00	1	4.00	..	....	..	....
3.	1	7.00	..	....	..	....	1	8.00	..	....	..	....
4.	3	15.00	2	10.00	1	5.00	1	6.00	..	....	..	....
5.	2	14.00	4	12.00	1	6.00	1	3.00	..	....	..	....
6.	1	10.00	1	3.50	1	7.00	..	....	..	....	..	....
7.	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
8.	3	11.00	3	9.00	1	5.00	1	4.50	..	....	..	....
9.	1	3.00	3	9.00	1	10.00	..	....	..	....	..	....
10*	2	10.00	1	3.00	1	3.00	..	....	..	....	..	....
11.	3	24.00	4	14.00	3	10.50	2	12.00	..	....	..	....
12.	3	20.00	2	8.00	1	2.00	1	8.00	..	....	..	....
13.	3	15.00	1	3.00	..	....	1	3.00	..	....	..	....
14*	3	19.50	6	13.30	3	15.00	..	....	..	....	..	....
15*	4	20.00	5	12.50	1	5.00	..	....	..	....	..	....

/The commas in the figures are to be read as points in the translation to English. /

Domestic animals

23/ The Páez have bovine, equine, porcine, and wool-bearing livestock, turkeys, chickens, dogs, and cats. The guinea pig is the only American domestic animal that is raised in many homes.

23/ An accurate investigation of the livestock would present serious
124 difficulties, in view of the suspicion of the natives. In the parcialidad of Calderas, information on the subject is almost invariably distorted, whether direct or indirect methods of investigation are employed. Acquiring data of this nature would be problematical even for the mestizo traders with a relatively high standing among the natives and very familiar with them. In our investigating zeal we visited almost all the households in this parcialidad, covering the entire territory on foot. In the shade of thickets, in the fields and pastures, a goodly number of bovines, equines, and wool-bearers are seen grazing. Once in a while one comes upon herds of swine feeding on grasses and roots. In the communal llano of Calderas /320/ about 36 head of cattle ordinarily graze. In all of these households

/324 cont./

MOSOCO:

23
● 563
435
422

Fams.	Bovines	Equines	Pigs	Wool-bearers	Fowl Raised
1.*	2 \$ 500.00	11 \$ 1,300.00	2 \$ 300.00	15 \$ 340.00	9 \$ 45.00
2.	.. .....	3 520.00	1 100.00	.. .....	10 20.00
3.	.. .....	3 600.00	2 100.00	10 200.00	15 75.00
4.	3 2,850.00	5 800.00	1 60.00	.. .....	7 20.00
5.	.. .....	1 170.00	1 15.00	2 25.00	6 12.00
6.	4 1,400.00	4 1,300.00	1 30.00	.. .....	2 10.00
7.	3 1,560.00	12 1,730.00	5 200.00	4 60.00	10 72.00
8.	6 2,400.00	3 600.00	.. .....	2 30.00	5 20.00
9.	6 1,200.00	2 300.00	9 100.00	20 200.00	20 80.00
10.	.. .....	3 500.00	3 30.00	.. .....	17 102.00
11.	26 6,100.00 (23)	10 2,700.00	1 30.00	15 150.00	10 62.00
12.	6 750.00	3 470.00	1 15.00	9 300.00	3 24.00
13.	14 2,870.00	11 2,830.00	1 30.00	.. .....	6 30.00
14.	1 100.00	2 600.00	1 15.00	14 210.00	3 60.00
15.	15 2,500.00	6 2,300.00	2 45.00	.. .....	3 60.00
16.	8 1,400.00	4 600.00	.. .....	3 30.00	12 60.00
17.	.. .....	.. .....	.. .....	.. .....	.. .....
18.	11 2,130.00	4 1,250.00	2 100.00	12 600.00	25 75.00
19.	2 600.00	3 1,300.00	1 60.00	4 200.00	10 40.00
20.	7 800.00	4 2,000.00	.. .....	.. .....	4 20.00
21.	10 4,700.00	5 1,300.00	2 100.00	.. .....	13 45.00
22.	.. .....	4 900.00	.. .....	.. .....	2 10.00
23.	6 900.00	4 650.00	2 50.00	.. .....	8 40.00
24.	3 450.00	2 200.00	2 250.00	10 200.00	4 60.00
25.*	20 5,000.00	2 2,000.00	2 100.00	10 500.00	16 80.00

/The commas in the figures in these tables should be read as points in the translation to English./

23. Belong to four brothers.

/325/
LANE:

23
● 563
435
422

	Farms.	Bovines	Equines	Pigs	Wool- bearers	Fowl Raised
1°	..	.....	7	1,500.00	..	.....
2	..	.....	3	300.00	7	200.00
3	8	755.00	6	300.00	..	.....
4°	10	1,500.00	12	1,100.00	6	100.00
5	5	300.00	6	600.00	..	.....
6	2	250.00	2	300.00	5	45.00
7	5	500.00	6	300.00	5	50.00
8	2	300.00	3	150.00	3	45.00

SAN ANDRES:

[427]

[427]

1°	35	1,000.00	8	1,700.00	5	300.00	..	.....	25	115.00
2	..	.....	1	120.00	..	.....	..	.....	6	30.00
3	..	.....	1	90.00	..	.....	..	.....	6	30.00
4	1	100.00	..	.....	1	40.00	2	30.00	5	25.00
5	..	.....	2	300.00	2	40.00	3	60.00	6	30.00
6	..	.....	..	.....	1	200.00	..	.....	6	30.00
7	..	.....	(34)	..	..	.....	..	.....	7	20.00
8	5	1,250.00	3	300.00	5	50.00	3	30.00	10	30.00
9	4	300.00	..	.....	3	140.00	..	.....	40	120.00
10°	..	.....	2	300.00	..	.....	..	.....	14	70.00
11	..	.....	3	400.00	2	50.00	..	.....	15	75.00
12	..	.....	(34)	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
13	..	.....	(34)	..	..	.....	..	.....	5	25.00
14°	5	2,000.00	1	400.00	4	100.00	5	150.00	20	100.00
15°	10	4,000.00	6	1,800.00	3	300.00	..	.....	20	200.00

CALDERAS:

1	1	120.00	1	100.00	2	70.00	..	.....	1	60.00
2	2	300.00	3	300.00	3	80.00	..	.....	3	40.00
3	..	.....	..	.....	1	40.00	..	.....	10	50.00
4	..	.....	4	400.00	5	100.00	3	30.00	6	30.00
5	..	.....	..	.....	1	30.00	..	.....	1	50.00
6	4	400.00	3	300.00	3	100.00	5	100.00	10	50.00
7	..	.....	..	.....	3	40.00	..	.....	6	30.00
8	4	500.00	5	100.00	5	150.00	10	300.00	3	45.00
9	4	400.00	2	100.00	6	80.00	2	20.00	5	25.00
10	10	1,500.00	10	1,000.00	10	200.00	5	30.00	..	.....
11	..	.....	3	400.00	3	60.00	2	20.00	4	20.00
12	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6	30.00
13	..	.....	3	100.00	..	.....	2	20.00	3	30.00
14	..	.....	5	400.00	4	30.00	6	50.00	6	30.00
15	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6	20.00	4	20.00
16	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6	30.00
17	6	400.00	..	.....	..	.....	3	20.00	3	40.00
18	..		4	100.00	6	80.00	..		3	30.00
19	..		3	100.00	..		..		1	20.00

24. Tenant farmer.

! Estimates by the author.

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[calderas]

Farms.	Bovines	Equines	Pigs	Wool- bearers	Fowl Raise						
30.	..		..								
31.	..		3	60.00	3	10.00					
32.	..	.....	4	1	20.00	3	10.00				
33.	3	300.00	2	100.00	4	1	20.00				
34.	5	500.00	1	100.00	2	40.00	15	70.00			
35.	3	300.00	1	100.00	3	90.00	..	.....			
36.	3	300.00	1	100.00	..	.....	..	.....			
37.	..	.....	1	100.00	..	.....	..	.....			
38.	..	.....	1	90.00	..	.....	13	65.00			
39.	..	.....	4	200.00	..	.....	1	5.00			
40.	1	100.00	1	80.00	..	.....	8	1	40.00		
41.	5	500.00	1	80.00	..	.....	8	1	25.00		
42.	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6	1	20.00		
43.	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	1	4.00	.....		
44.	8	800.00	5	500.00	10	1	200.00	4	80.00		
45.	..	.....	4	200.00	..	.....	10	1	20.00		
46.	15	1,500.00	5	1	300.00	..	.....	30	30.00		
47.	4	400.00	4	400.00	..		30	200.00	10	1	20.00
48.	..	.....	1	100.00	..	.....	5	1	25.00		
49.	..	.....	1	100.00	..	.....	6	1	20.00		
50.	2	200.00	..	.....	3	40.00	..	.....			
51.	..	.....	2	200.00	..	.....	5	25.00	.....		
52.	..	.....	1	80.00	..	.....	..	.....			
53.	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	6	1	25.00		
54.	..		1	80.00	..		3	20.00	..		
55.	4	400.00	..	.....	2	20.00	6	1	25.00		
56.	..	.....	3	300.00	3	40.00	..	.....			
57.	..	.....	5	400.00	1	20.00	..	.....			
58.	8	800.00	3	300.00	10	1	200.00	..	.....		
59.	4	400.00	3	300.00	6	200.00	..	.....			
60.	..		1	80.00	..		1	10.00	6	1	20.00
61.	..		3	300.00	..		3	20.00	4	20.00	
62.	1	100.00	2	200.00	..		3	20.00	4	20.00	
63.	2	200.00	3	300.00	3	1	40.00	3	1	20.00	
64.	..		4	200.00	..		2	20.00	8	1	20.00

! Estimates by the author.

/336 cont./

428 together. The land does not belong to the cabildo. Women do not inherit. Only the men. The women go with their husbands. Among the men it is divided into equal shares. The /337/ sons are the legitimate heirs. If a man dies without leaving sons, [593] his brother inherits. A brother can be asked for a piece of land to [423] work. And he gives it. If we are niggardly about it, what will [425] my brother eat, how will he support his children. The eldest son is important, because if the father dies, it is he who takes charge of the family."

The words are nearly all textual. One may deduce from them that inheritance is carried out through the male line. It is the men who inherit the land, houses, and animals, in equal shares. The women virtually do not inherit, since, when they marry, they go with the husband. The sons are the legitimate heirs. If a man dies without leaving progeny, his brothers inherit.

423 The women, nevertheless, can also be heirs and in equal
428 shares with the men, if the husband has no land to work. Cases
[591] are not frequent, but neither are they rare, when the man goes to live in his wife's home, where he remains and works the land
● [563] which belongs to him through his wife's right. Likewise some "whites" who managed to marry natives have the right of usufruct over the lands of their wives, and the latter demand land to work from the cabildo if they do not possess any.

423 Another Calderon informant, one of the major owners of
428 land in extensity wishes to leave it to his sons without dividing it. Since there is enough land, there is no reason for them to quarrel. Since two of his sons went to Cali when they were small, he says that if they should return there is land for them to work.
423 The lands are solely for the men; the women marry and go with the husband. Referring to the llano of Calderas, he says that it belongs to all of the members of the community. They may build their houses there, while those from other parcialidades
[342] have no right to do so. If a member builds a house on the communal llano, all the others are obliged to help him with timber
[476] and labor. Even the women. The land is communal because the cabildo has decided upon it. Some have plots on this

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/340/

Average Distribution of Domestic Animals per Family

Parcialidad	Bovines				Equines				Swine				Wool-bearers				Fowl Raised			
	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%
Moscos	171	6	22	12.8	113	4	13	11.5	43	1	4	9.3	130	5	25	19.3	243	8	25	10.3
Lame	22	4	10	31.3	46	5	19	43.1	19	2	—	—	21	2	—	—	50	6	10	20.0
San Andrés	60	4	50	83.3	27	1	19	70.3	28	1	14	50.0	12	—	5	41.6	251	16	135	53.7
Calderos	98	1	—	—	114	2	—	—	107	2	—	—	97	1	—	—	271	4	—	—

Note: T indicates the total animals of the families investigated.

P indicates the average number of animals for each family investigated.

B indicates the number of animals for the "white" families.

% indicates the percentage of the total animals that is owned by the "whites."

/The commas in the figures are to be read as points for the translation to English./

/341/

422 For each native family in the three parcialidades and in
23 their respective order, there is on the average the following
animals: Bovines, six, three, and one; equines, four, six,
zero; swine, one, three, one; wool-bearers, four, three,
zero; fowl raised, ten, six, fifteen. In Calderas this is what
is given in the table.

23 It is obvious that livestock-raising in Mosoco is an authentic
native industry, with the implication of a relative technical im-
provement in it. Whereas, in the other three parcialidades, it
is of no special importance, especially in Calderas. The live-
● [563] stock industry in San Andrés is the exclusive patrimony of
whites and mestizos.

2

241
433
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/342/

Average Distribution of Crops per Family

Parcialidad	Maize				Wheat				Broad Beans				Garlic		
	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	%
Mosaco	550	22	120	21,8	392	15	15	3,5	140	5	80	57,1	72	3	—
Lama	248	31	30	12,1	30	3	—	—	16	2	—	—	2	—	—
	Ullucos				Nasturtium				Frijoles				Potatoes		
	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	%
Mosaco	187	7	—	—	126	5	—	—	43	1	6	13,9	4.300	173	885 30,8
Lama	25	3	—	—	25	3	—	—	27	3	—	—	138	17	70 50,7
	Coffee				Plantains (27)				Maize				Frijoles		
	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%	T	P	%
San Andrés	254	17	174	68,5	2050	136	600	33,1	227	22	90	37,5	49	3	—
	Manioc				Arracacha										
	T	P	B	%	T	P	B	%							
San Andrés	1.049	123	1.300	64,8	183	12	40	21,8							

Note: T indicates the total arrobas produced by the family investigated.
P, the average number of arrobas for each one of these families.
B, the arrobas produced by the "whites," and %, the percentage that the latter produce in relation to the totals indicated.
/The commas in the figures are to be read as points, and the points as commas, in the translation to English./

27. The figures indicate the number of plantain trees producing.

The people of
/356 cont./

43 Mosoco have numerous droves of pack animals for handling the
628 import and export traffic, in which the Guambianos (with their
492 horses), called kasukos by the people of Mosoco, who regard them as good friends and not very different from themselves, also participate. The fact is that they live together, work together, and do their trading jointly.

563 The relations between "whites" and natives in Mosoco
621 seem to be cordial and based on mutual respect.

Family economy

594 The Paez family is basically an economic unit. It is made up of the parents and the children, and it represents a
[602] closed but effective circle. They do not go beyond their own
[476] limits in any way, so that the mingas and the distribution of the
[431] first fruits of the harvests are carried out primarily with consanguineal and political relations.

594 The manner in which this economic unit functions and in
462 which its members collaborate can be clearly understood from the division of the activities by sex. The supreme management of the family economy rests in the hands of the man; it is he who owns the land, the house, the tools, and the domestic animals. His arm has not been taught to wield anything but the machete, the axe, and the shovel. He is the owner of the crops and the one who determines where, how, and when work is to be done. His primary work is outside the house: on the land itself. The woman, on /357/ the other hand, remains inside the house, and her basic work is connected with the administration and working up of the products handed over to her by the man. Cooking and
[464] weaving are her specialities. It is true that the woman hires
[178] herself out as a day laborer on the fincas of the "whites" and that in some parcialidades, such as Mosoco, she participates directly in the preparation of the land and the weeding of the crops, but this is a relatively new phenomenon and is not yet universally accepted among the natives.

261 In general terms, the primary incentive for economic activity
594 dealing with food is the satisfaction of the basic needs of the individual and the survival of the family group. It is the security

/358 cont./

434
[121] There were 48 families investigated, of which 25 were from Mosoco, 8 from Lame, and 15 from San Andrés. They are identified by numbers in order.

The sources of monetary income are provided by agriculture, especially by potatoes, wheat, garlic, and coffee; by livestock-raising, that is to say, the sale of animals, including derivatives such as milk and cheeses, as well as barnyard fowl; by business transactions, including the resale of agricultural and livestock products produced by the natives; by daily wages, including some contract work; by crafts, which include manufactures (blankets, rugs, sashes, pouches, sewing, ceramics, and tile-making) and hydraulic mills; by freightage, that is to say, the profit from renting beasts of burden; by the previous year's savings; and by loans.

[427] At first sight agriculture stands out as the principal source of family income, corresponding specifically to potatoes, wheat, and garlic for Mosoco, laurel wax and potatoes for Lame, and coffee for San Andrés. But in the parcialidad of Mosoco livestock is not merely complementary, but as important as agriculture itself. Even more so. In nine of the 25 families investigated, livestock-raising balances the family budget, which the deficit was due to the loss of harvests. We also observed that the renting of beasts of burden is an important factor in the family income; an incipient development of family industry that represents sources of monetary income; and, finally, the income from daily wages in the parcialidad is rather limited. In the parcialidades of Lame and San Andrés, on the other hand, livestock-raising occupies a secondary position, and the family income is complemented, when agriculture produces an imbalance, chiefly by day labor.

434
● 563 Trade is primarily an activity of the "whites," and so are industries of elaboration such as panela and cheese. In regard to [439] trade we found one case of a "white" family established in a parcialidad, whose only source of income through life has been nothing but the profits from trade.

/359 cont./

Family Income

Fams.		Agriculture		Livestock		Trade		Daily Wages		Crafts		Freightage		
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
4	1*	871.00	17.9	700.00	15.6	2,410.00	49.6			210.00	4.3		(33)	
4	2.	563.00	79.5									85.00	12.9	(34)
3	3.	182.00	31.9	105.00	17.8									(35)
	4.	285.00	34.3	500.00	63.6									
	5.	42.50	9.5	35.00	4.9	83.00	16.2	151.00	29.6			192.00	37.7	
	6.	145.00	13.9	750.00	71.9					142.00	14.3			
	7.	250.00	22.1	700.00	61.9	180.00	15.9							
	8.	90.00	12.6	600.00	57.3									
	9.	399.00	31.3	73.00	5.7					500.00	39.3	300.00	23.5	
	10.	680.00	39.9	51.00	4.3			270.00	21.2	12.00	1.4			
	11.	94.00	16.3									600.00	21.6	
	12.	726.00	100.0											
	13.	250.00	22.5	600.00	54.6							210.00	19.7	
	14.	136.00	11.3	905.00	78.3					136.00	10.5			
	15.	734.00	35.6							236.00	16.6	300.00	21.6	
	16.	682.00	73.6									144.00	24.3	
	17.							300.00	300.0					
	18.	1,910.00	96.7			25.00	1.3							
	19.	1,006.00	64.4	500.00	31.5									
	20.	267.00	47.9									300.00	22.9	
	21.	432.00	72.5	130.00	22.9							22.00	5.6	
	22.	298.00	22.6	300.00	60.8							216.00	16.6	
	23.	366.00	60.3	180.00	29.5							60.00	9.8	
	24.	166.00	27.2	200.00	44.8					30.00	6.7	50.00	11.2	
	25.*	1,672.00	16.3	1,690.00	26.7	1,702.00	26.8			300.00	29.8			

LAME

1*	100.00	30.3	.....	.....	1,352.00	49.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	39.3
2.	75.00	26.7	30.00	10.7	.....	.....	120.00	42.8	13.50	4.3	42.00	14.9
3.	.....	.....	.....	.....	206.00	45.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(36)
4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,731.00	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5.	122.00	22.3	60.00	6.7	.....	.....	270.00	45.7	.....	.....	.....	(37)
6.	470.00	92.1	.....	60.00	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7.	107.00	18.3	71.50	25.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	24.1
8.	252.00	95.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	4.5	.....	

Note: The peso sign (\$) indicates the total monetary income, and % indicates the percentage of income from one activity in relation to the total income. /The commas in the figures should be read as points, and the points as commas, in the translation to English. /

33. The deficit was compensated for by a loan of \$600.00, which is equivalent to 12.3% of the total income.

34. Deficit compensated for by \$60.00 saved in 1952, or 8.4% of the income.

35. Deficit compensated for by \$300.00 saved in 1952, or 51.1% of the income.

36. Deficit compensated for by \$250.00 saved in 1952, or 54.8% of the income.

37. Deficit compensated for by \$150.00 saved in 1952, or 25.3% of the total income.

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SAN ANDRES

	Fams.	Agriculture		Agriculture		Livestock		Trade		Day Wages		Crafts	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
434	563	1. 1,120.00	52.7	1,600.00	27.5	500.00	9.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	225.00	4.4
		2. 40.00	54.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.50	45.7	.....	.....
		3. 131.00	70.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	29.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4. 22.50	28.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.00	71.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
		5. 300.00	62.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	7.1	191.00	30.5	.....	.....
		6. 152.50	61.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.00	38.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
[454]		7. 87.00	26.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	73.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
		8. 195.00	62.3	200.00	43.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(30)
		9. 220.00	72.6	120.00	27.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		10.* 2,000.00	98.2	.....	.....	240.00	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		11. 1,452.00	53.1	600.00	24.3	600.00	24.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		12. 170.00	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		13. 450.00	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		14.* 190.00	4.3	1,210.00	46.5	200.00	22.3	120.00	3.1	200.00	22.3	.....	.....
		15.* 379.00	14.4	.....	.....	100.00	3.8	.....	.....	2,143.10	81.7	.....	.....

/The headings are obviously in error on this table./

38. Deficit compensated for by \$65.00
saved in 1952, or 14.1% of the income.

511 In the statistical table of expenses, the first thing that we observe in the three parcialidades is the small amount of money spent under the headings "Drugs," "Medical Service," "Taxes," and "Education."

75 The protection of the health of adults and children is fundamental among the Páez. Child mortality has a high percentage, 511 and parasitosis, diarrhea, and tuberculosis are almost endemic. [165] But in Páez culture the care of the té eu (good curer) and the nasa jihi (sorcerer); the former protects people from illness and from [164] the curses of the latter; the sorcerer with his magic powers can take people's lives. On the other hand, the té eu openly condemn the use of the drugs and the medical service of the "whites."

[132] These two institutions still enjoy great power and basically govern almost all of the institutional life of the Páez. In Mosoco seven heads of families spent small sums of money for the purchase of drugs. /The following table and illustrations appear between p. 360 and p. 361 in the original text./

[text continues on p. 108]

Family Expenses -- 1953
MOSOCO /See p. 94 for the note and footnotes for this table./

	Farms.		Drugs		Medical		Food		Clothing	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
1.*	500.00	10.3	300.00	6.1	2,798.00	57.6	980.00	20.2		
2.	.....	.....	.....	..	410.10	57.9	195.50	27.6		
3.	.....	.....	.....	..	282.00	56.3	151.00	22.1		
4.	6.00	0.3	.....	..	316.40	40.3	103.00	13.1		
5.	.....	.....	.....	..	345.60	67.5	108.50	20.7		
6.	.....	.....	.....	..	690.60	66.2	176.00	16.8		
7.	.....	.....	.....	..	402.40	35.6	81.90	7.2		
8.	.....	.....	.....	..	276.20	38.9	137.00	19.2		
9.	10.00	0.6	.....	..	558.00	43.7	223.00	17.4		
10.	.....	.....	.....	..	456.50	56.1	214.00	26.3		
11.	10.00	1.7	.....	..	151.80	26.4	88.50	15.4		
12.	.....	.....	.....	..	327.60	45.1	159.70	21.9		
13.	10.00	0.6	.....	..	734.40	69.2	133.00	12.5		
14.	.....	.....	.....	..	461.60	38.5	278.00	23.2		
15.	.....	.....	.....	..	383.20	29.4	158.50	12.1		
16.	.....	.....	.....	..	195.76	35.7	113.00	20.5		
17.	.....	.....	.....	..	189.60	63.2	62.00	20.6		
18.	43.00	2.2	.....	..	426.66	22.0	168.80	8.7		
19.	65.00	4.0	.....	..	213.33	13.4	294.70	18.5		
20.	.....	.....	.....	..	238.30	42.0	82.00	14.4		
21.	.....	.....	.....	..	182.00	31.8	104.50	17.7		
22.	.....	.....	.....	..	221.20	16.8	191.00	14.5		
23.	.....	.....	.....	..	192.00	31.6	166.00	27.3		
24.	6.00	1.3	.....	..	155.00	34.7	173.50	38.6		
25.*	120.00	1.1	12.00	0.1	3,566.40	35.4	2,497.70	24.8		

LAME

1.*	5.00	0.1	12.00	0.6	698.40	25.7	420.00	15.4		
2.	0.70	0.2	.....	..	55.20	19.6	114.00	40.6		
3.	5.10	1.1	.....	..	158.40	34.7	91.40	20.0		
4.*	40.00	1.4	.....	..	1,173.12	42.9	268.00	9.8		
5.	.....	.....	.....	..	66.00	11.1	64.00	10.8		
6.	.....	.....	.....	..	93.00	18.2	61.00	11.9		
7.	3.00	1.0	.....	..	115.50	41.4	37.50	13.4		
8.	.....	.....	.....	..	170.40	64.5	54.50	20.6		

SAN ANDRES

1.*	8.00	0.1	.....	..	2,265.60	42.5	801.00	15.0		
2.	.....	.....	.....	..	23.25	25.1	37.00	30.5		
3.	.....	.....	.....	..	75.00	40.1	64.00	34.1		
4.	.....	.....	.....	..	29.60	37.8	46.85	58.8		
5.	28.00	4.4	.....	..	172.80	27.6	98.30	15.7		
6.	.....	.....	.....	..	68.00	27.8	81.00	32.7		
7.	.....	.....	.....	..	168.40	48.0	68.50	20.9		
8.	.....	.....	.....	..	165.60	36.0	154.00	33.4		
9.	.....	.....	.....	..	106.50	34.2	115.00	26.1		
10.*	.....	.....	.....	..	933.60	41.6	357.00	15.9		
11.	15.00	0.5	.....	..	1,444.80	52.9	372.00	13.6		
12.	.....	.....	.....	..	19.20	11.2	59.80	35.1		
13.	10.00	1.5	.....	..	115.20	17.7	44.00	6.7		
14.*	103.50	2.6	5.00	0.1	1,684.80	43.3	554.60	14.2		
15.*	.....	.....	.....	..	960.00	36.6	280.50	10.6		

6: Bernal Villa--92 E-5 (1952-1953) 1954 SC15 Paez SC15

Mosoco Family Expenses -- 1953

Fams. Taxes Education Candles-soap Coca

	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
5/11 1. *1.70	..		30.00	0.6	120.00	2.4	.....	...
563 2.	..		8.80	1.2	21.60	3.0	.....	...
651 3. ....	..		.....	...	21.60	3.0	.....	...
871 4.	..		6.00	0.8	64.80	8.2	.....	...
5.	..		5.00	0.9	45.60	8.9	.....	...
6.	..		10.00	0.9	57.60	5.5	.....	...
7. ....	..		.....	...	45.60	4.0	.....	...
8. ....	..		.....	...	50.40	7.0	.....	...
9. ....	..		.....	...	37.00	4.4	.....	...
10. ....	..		.....	...	60.00	7.3	72.00	8.8
11. ....	..		.....	...	36.00	6.2	.....	...
12. ....	..		.....	...	68.40	9.4	.....	...
13. ....	..		.....	...	72.00	6.7	.....	...
14.	..		4.00	0.3	28.80	2.3	.....	...
15. ....	..		.....	...	68.40	5.2	96.00	7.3
16. ....	..		.....	...	26.40	4.8	.....	...
17. ....	..		.....	...	18.00	6.0	.....	...
18. ....	..		.....	...	81.00	4.3	.....	...
19.	..		30.00	1.8	.....	...	.....	...
20. ....	..		.....	...	36.00	6.3	.....	...
21. ....	..		.....	...	50.40	8.5	120.00	20.3
22. 11.60	0.8		.....	...	100.00	7.2	.....	...
23. ....	..		.....	...	57.60	9.5	.....	...
24.	..		5.00	1.1	62.00	3.9	.....	...
25. *4.50	..		1.745.00	17.3	150.00	1.4	.....	...

Lame

1. *....	..	30.00	1.2	28.80	1.0	.....	...
2. ....	..	.....	...	14.40	5.1	60.00	21.3
3. ....	..	.....	...	8.00	1.7	.....	...
4. *....	..	.....	...	?	?	.....	...
5. ....	..	.....	...	?	?	180.00	30.4
6. ....	..	.....	...	9.60	1.8	54.00	10.5
7. ....	..	.....	...	?	?	72.00	25.8
8. ....	..	.....	...	?	?	.....	...

San Andres

1. *2.40	..	180.00	3.3	?	?	.....	...
2. ....	..	.....	...	?	?	30.00	33.8
3. ....	..	.....	...	?	?	.....	...
4. ....	..	.....	...	?	?	.....	...
5. 5.00	0.8	8.00	1.2	37.20	5.9	96.00	15.3
6. ....	..	.....	...	36.00	14.5	40.00	16.0
7. ....	..	.....	...	?	?	48.00	14.6
8. ....	..	.....	...	?	?	17.50	3.8
9.	..	5.00	1.1	30.00	6.7	24.00	5.4
10. 74.20	3.3	.....	...	67.20	3.0	.....	...
11. 7.75	0.2	60.00	2.1	108.00	3.9	.....	...
12. ....	..	.....	...	21.60	12.7	.....	...
13. ....	..	.....	...	28.80	4.4	.....	...
14. *....	..	515.00	13.2	?	?	.....	...
15. *13.00	0.4	15.00	0.5	?	?	.....	...

6: Bernal Villa--93 E-5 (1952-1953) 1954

SC15 Paez SC15

Mosoco Family Expenses -- 1953

Fams. Amusements Finca Improvements Savings

	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
1. * 120.00	2.4	.....	...	.....	...	...
2. 60.00	8.4	.....	...	12.00	1.6	...
3. 126.40	23.5	.....	...	.....	...	(1)
4. 2.00	0.3	110.00	14.0	176.00	22.5	...
5. 34.00	6.6	.....	...	.....	...	(2)
6. 25.00	2.4	40.00	3.2	44.00	4.2	...
7. 150.00	13.2	110.00	9.7	339.60	30.0	...
8. 60.00	8.4	.....	...	195.00	26.4	...
9. 100.00	7.7	.....	...	324.00	26.0	...
10. 10.00	1.2	.....	...	.....	...	...
11. ....	...	.....	...	287.70	50.1	...
12. 50.00	6.8	75.00	10.3	45.30	6.2	...
13. 36.00	3.4	.....	...	73.00	6.9	...
14. 60.00	5.0	250.00	30.8	115.40	9.6	...
15. 192.00	14.7	200.00	15.3	201.90	15.5	...
16. 50.00	9.1	.....	...	161.04	29.5	...
17. ....	...	.....	...	30.40	10.1	...
18. 30.00	1.2	160.00	8.2	1,033.24	53.3	...
19. 10.00	0.6	128.00	8.0	844.97	52.2	...
20. 10.00	1.7	192.00	32.8	8.70	1.5	...
21. 30.00	5.0	.....	...	97.10	16.4	...
22. 100.00	7.6	95.30	7.2	630.90	48.3	...
23. 60.00	9.9	.....	...	130.40	21.5	...
24. 80.00	17.9	.....	...	.....	...	(3)
25. * 226.00	2.2	361.00	3.5	1,356.00	13.4	(4)

Lame

1. *	...	375.00	13.8	1,135.90	41.8
2. 18.00	6.4	.....	...	18.20	6.4
3. 30.00	6.5	.....	...	163.10	35.7
4. *	...	710.00	25.9	540.88	19.7
5. ....	...	.....	...	282.00	47.6
6.	...	144.00	28.3	147.90	29.0
7. ....	...	.....	...	50.50	18.1
8. 26.00	9.8	.....	...	13.10	4.9

San Andres

1. * 240.00	4.5	1,060.50	19.9	747.50	14.0
2. 0.75	0.8	.....	...	7.50	8.4
3. ....	...	.....	...	29.00	15.4
4. ....	...	.....	...	2.55	3.2
5. 85.20	13.6	.....	...	94.00	15.0
6. 20.00	8.0	.....	...	2.50	1.0
7. 24.00	7.3	.....	...	28.10	8.5
8. 130.00	28.2	.....	...	.....	...
9. 100.00	22.7	.....	...	58.60	13.3
10. * 200.00	8.9	366.00	16.3	242.00	10.8
11.	...	500.00	18.2	227.45	8.3
12. ....	...	.....	...	69.40	40.8
13. ....	...	.....	...	452.00	69.5
14. 100.00	2.5	292.00	7.5	593.20	15.2
15. * 10.00	0.3	360.00	13.7	983.60	37.5

- 511 /The following note and footnotes appear under the preceding
● 563 table in the original text. /

NOTE: The peso sign (\$) indicates the total expenses and % indicates the percentage of expenses under one heading with relation to the total expenses. /The commas in the figures should be read as points, and the points as commas, in the translation to English. /

1. Deficit of 50 pesos or 8.6%.
2. Deficit of 39 pesos or 4.6%.
3. Deficit of 29.50 pesos or 7.5%.
4. Transportation expenses 35 pesos or 0.3%.
5. Deficit of 7.10 pesos or 1.4%.
6. Transportation expenses 39.90 pesos or 1.6%.

/361/

75 Their importance is emphasized if we make a comparison
511 with the parcialidad of San Andrés, where there is a Centro de
743 Salud duly staffed by a registered nurse, and furthermore, not far
away, there is the Centro de Higiene of Inzá, staffed by a doctor
and a group of nurses whose services are free and who also dis-
tribute free drugs. In spite of this, the natives do not always go
to these centers, preferring their own doctors and most commonly
the té eu of Calderas.

651 Concerning taxes, we have already said that the immovables
511 of the native communities are exempt from this type of encum-
brance; hence, the column reserved for this type of expense re-
mains empty. The few figures that are found in it are payments
on immovables within the settlement area and, in one case or
another, the payment of taxes for the exercise of trade in various
plazas of the municipio of Inzá.

511 The amounts devoted to the education of children are the
871 smallest, if we except those of the "white" informants, some of
● [563] whom have their children in high schools, in rural normal schools,
[115] and even at the university. In the parcialidades of San Andrés
and Lame, they are practically null. The children of San Andrés
go to school, as a rule, unprovided with school supplies, carrying
in their bags provisions for lunch, consisting of manioc and
cooked plantains, mote, and roasted maize, since the dwellings
are located at a distance of several kilometers from the school,
with very bad and rugged paths. School cafeterias and the donating
of school supplies are more than indispensable in these regions.
These children go to school irregularly and do not remain there
for more than two years; they are taught in Spanish, and on the
[562] whole the benefit is minimal. Girls attend in smaller numbers
[212] than boys; the adults believe that women do not need to learn to
read and write. This situation is different in Mosoco. The chil-
dren of both sexes attend school and try to attend regularly, and
many walk several kilometers a day; the fathers of families are
interested in having their children learn to read, write, and count,
and for this reason they try to outfit them with some equipment
for their tasks of apprenticeship.

/363 cont. /

511
454
434

Parcialidad	Less than \$100.00	From \$100.00 to \$500.00	From \$500.00 to \$1,000.00	From \$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00	From \$2,000.00 to \$5,000.00	More than \$5,000.00
Mosoco	-	2	12	9	1	1
Lame	-	4	2	-	2	-
San Andrés	2	6	2	-	4	1
Totals	2	12	16	9	7	2

We thus observe that 28 of the 48 families studied, or 78.3%, have incomes of less than 1,000 pesos, with which savings [426] practically cannot exist. Even with regard to the Mosoco family [691] identified by the number 18, which in the Savings column has the amount of \$1,034.24, we were able to verify that this amount /364/ was strictly nominal and that the head of the family had resorted to the Caja Agraria to ask for a loan of \$500.00 to make improvements on his finca, a loan which he indeed obtained; through indirect information we were able to ascertain that the amount given as savings was possibly spent on the expenses of a lawsuit for land which a brother-in-law was prosecuting. The savings of the "white" families are true and also those of some few native families, but in general terms what we would calculate as savings can be assigned to the "Amusements" column; the natives live from day to day. The impulse to save does not exist or is minimal. We had the opportunity to verify that there is no prudence with regard to expenses when considerable sums are received, such as, for example, those that come from the sale of coffee. The modest savings of the natives go up in smoke

3 [column actually reads \$1033.24, see p. 93-Au.]

/365 cont./

177 For our outline of acculturation, we understand by diffusion
 [121] achieved cultural transmission, and by acculturation cultural trans-
 [127] mission in process, terms expounded by Professor Melville J.
 Herskovits in his book, El Hombre y sus obras /Man and his Works/.

Within Páez culture there is widely diffused, to the point of constituting an integral part of the cultural body, the following economic elements of alien origin and, more concretely, of European origin:

[231] All of the domestic animals with the exception of the
 [137] guinea pig, bananas, sugar cane (the variety known as "criolla"), wheat, barley, garlic, coffee, peaches, apples, and oranges, the agricultural implements, the hydraulic mills, sugar mills, the guadua bamboo, and some varieties of pasture grass, such as orejuela /Alchemilla pectinata/, kikuyu, and poa.

177 Throughout the pages of this work, we have emphasized in
 366 particular the cultural developments in process, that is to say, the
 ● 563 phenomenon of acculturation. It is obvious that this phenomenon has appeared, with greater or lesser intensity, in those parcialidades where there have been created areas of settlement, within which a specific number of "white" families have settled. But the intensity of the acculturative phenomenon does not rest merely on this fact or on the number of families who live by the norms of Western culture. San Andrés, for example, had its settlement area established for all practical purposes in 1928 and now reckons with more than 20 "white" families, with its nearness to the settlement of Inzá, and, for nearly 15 years, with the Parque Arqueológico of Tierradentro, to some extent a tourist attraction, and yet the process of acculturation is minimal and cannot be compared with the intensity of the same phenomenon in Mosoco, where the settlement area /366/ was created in 1923 and where
 177 nowadays there are not more than 12 families of "whites." In
 [487] Mosoco there is another factor: the riding path that joins the
 [491] municipio of Belalcázar with that of Silvia, a road that has existed since pre-conquest times. Mosoco has been and still
 [628] continues to be the mandatory stopping place. In addition, this parcialidad has had intensive contacts with the Guambiano group and the Páez group from the other side of the Cordillera, who
 are more acculturated.